

TERMS:

For subscription, \$1.50 per annum, in advance; for six months, 75 cents. Advertisements inserted at one dollar per square of one inch or less for the first insertion and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices exceeding five lines, tributes of respect, communications of a personal character, when admissible, and announcements of candidates will be charged for as advertisements. Job printing neatly and cheaply executed. Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirements of Cash Payments.

Our Local Affairs.

The recent presentation of the grand jury has brought prominently before the people several important and interesting subjects, and these we propose to consider in this and perhaps future issues of the COURIER.

First. The public schools present themselves at every turn. They are vital to the people and the grand jury is right in endeavoring to utilize them to the fullest extent. From its organization to the present the School Commissioner's office has been looked upon as a fifth wheel in a very imperfect and incongruous system. Therefore, in our county, it has limped its way along without the sympathies of the people, chiefly because of the expense attached to it and taken from the free school fund. In truth, without imputing blame to any one, it has never been properly organized and furnished with books and furniture. We are glad to see, however, that this is to be remedied, and the office, which seems now to be a fixture, is to be put in good working condition. Books and furniture are to be furnished, so that the incumbents of the office may do the best possible with the means at their command. There is a prospect that Congress will aid the States in educating the ignorant. If this is done, and the fund is placed at the disposal of the State, much good may be accomplished by intelligent application of the fund so appropriated.

Second. Our county jail is not very safe, but perhaps it is as good as a wooden structure can be made. It is certainly very uncomfortable in cold weather, only one room being warmed by an ordinary chimney fire. Oftentimes, we regret to say, the jail is full, not only of men, but sometimes a few of the gentler sex, finding their way into it. Now, there can't be much comfort in the jail. In summer it is badly ventilated, there being only a few very small windows. In winter discomfort and suffering is obliged to take place, because the majority of the prisoners have no chance to even see, much less feel, the comfort and cheerful effects of the fire. We hope the jury and the County Commissioners will be able to devise a plan whereby the prison can be made reasonably comfortable and healthy, both summer and winter, and this without much expense. Humanity in this direction demands something at our hands. The Federal Government uses the jail for its prisoners and ought, in common fairness, to aid in making it comfortable.

Third. The public roads and bridges always demand attention and consume the time and taxes of the people in keeping them in a passable condition. We do not want to increase our county taxes and there is really no necessity for it. But are we not in condition now to build more durable bridges with the usual amount in hand? We think it is good economy to do so, and we hope the Commissioners will give the suggestion reasonable consideration. The grand jury say truly and well that work on the public roads should be more systematic. That, first, the people must know what constitutes a public road, (and this information will be given when the laws are printed and distributed,) and, second, that County Commissioners in the summer and fall should inaugurate a system of public road working that will economize the public labor of the county, and also put the public roads in the best possible condition and keep them so. There is more or less complaint that the road hands are unequally divided—that some work more than others. If this is true, it may result from the location of the roads as well as from the road workers. The townships above us have a number of roads difficult to keep in repair, when, at the same time, the bulk of the road labor may be in the townships below us. Be this as it may, the effort will no doubt be made again and again to equalize the labor on the public roads. It is not an easy thing to do, and probably cannot be done even as proximately as the road authorities desire.

The condition of the public roads are attracting attention throughout the State. Before the war our public roads were generally in good condition. They are improving now and we want to see them made better from year to year. A correspondent of the Anderson Intelligence contributes something in this direction, which we print for the benefit of all concerned:

Rule 1. Every overseer shall be held responsible for the faithful and economical repair of highways in his jurisdiction. See that all his hands begin and quit labor at the same time, and that each one performs the same amount of work during the day, according to personal ability. Lay off and direct the hands to do such work as he may deem necessary to the economical repair of his road section. He shall treat his hands respectfully and kindly, but firmly and authoritatively. He has no right to try or excuse any default or shortcoming of hands, his duty is to make a note of defaults and return the party to the higher authorities for legal adjudication.

Rule 2. All hands liable to road duty are bound to do full and faithful day work,

according to ability and by the order and direction of the overseer of the section in which they reside.

Rule 3. Roads should be ditched on each side wherever water will run, the loose dirt thrown to the centre and leveled so as to carry the water from the road on the shortest line into the side ditches, which must slope from their bottom upward to the centre of the road. Sand accumulated in side ditches should be thrown to the centre two or three times a year and spread over the clay road to harden it.

Rule 4. Water breaks should not be introduced when they can possibly be disposed of with. And all loose rock over one inch square should be removed, and none of larger size used in repairing the road. Water should never be allowed to stand on any part of the roadbed.

Rule 5. Water should never be diverted from the road and wantonly directed into cultivated fields nor into timbered lands. No unnecessary display of work should be made near a dwelling house, and hands should never manifest an unbecoming familiarity with orchards and watermelon patches located along the roadway.

Walhalla Female College—Anniversary Orator.

Geo. B. CROMER, Esq., a talented young lawyer of the Newberry bar, and a graduate of Newberry College, will deliver the anniversary address before the Philoprenia Society of the Walhalla Female College at the commencement exercises on Thursday, June 22, 1882. Mr. Cromer is well known to our people and we anticipate a rare treat in listening to him again in a few days, when he was plodding his college days in our town. He is a fine scholar and good speaker. We congratulate the Society in securing such a promising young man as its anniversary orator.

Death of Wm. Bearden.

WILLIAM BEARDEN, the old gunsmith, died suddenly at his residence, near Oakway, in this county, on Monday, the 20th day of March, 1882, of disease of the heart, aged nearly seventy-two years. Mr. Bearden was a native of the county, having been born, lived and died in the same neighborhood. Although Mr. Bearden had never held any public position, he was well known to many of our citizens. He had been a member of the Baptist Church for more than forty-six years, his declining years having been made happy by reason of his long converse and sojourn with the church. Mr. Bearden reared a considerable family, his wife and seven children having survived him. In his youth he learned the trade of a gunsmith and followed it more or less during his long life. There is a lesson in the life of Mr. Bearden from which the youth of the country may profit: He commenced life in the section of country where he died, then known as the least fertile, and by patient labor and economy he made a good living and accumulated something to smooth the downward road of life. Mr. Bearden had many friends, who, with his family and relatives, sadly mourn his death.

Death of John Dowis.

John Dowis, another one of our oldest citizens, died on Tuesday on the Coffee Road, three miles above Walhalla. He was a little over eighty-two years of age and had been through life an honest, sober and industrious citizen, accumulating by labor and economy a fair living, besides bringing up eight children, most of whom he survived. Mr. Dowis lived for a few years in Anderson County, and we believe resided in Georgia a short time, but most of his long life was spent in old Pickens District, where he had many friends and acquaintances. Up to within a few years he was stout and healthy and was able to go about over his farm and to Walhalla, until some two months prior to his death, and even last week, he rallied sufficiently to come to town in his buggy. He could neither read nor write, but was a man of sound judgment and a good friend and neighbor to those about him. Such men, succeeding under his disadvantages, and there are but few who do, with a good education would have left a mark behind them. He had been a member of the Baptist Church for many years, and in May, 1877, connected himself with the Walhalla Baptist Church by letter.

Our Colleges.

"D. P. V.," the Greenville correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier, writing under date March 20, says:

"Adger College is on the high tide of success. It has a faculty of educated and talented professors, and Dr. J. R. Riley, the President, is an excellent executive officer, a Christian minister of high rank, a courtly and agreeable gentleman, a refined and cultured educator, a strict disciplinarian. He is withal so mild and gentle in manner that he commands the respect, confidence and esteem of all the students. To him the college is largely indebted for its measure of success and usefulness. The graduating class this year will contain nine members—a larger number than have ever before graduated in a single year.

"The Walhalla Female College is conducted by Rev. J. P. Smeltzer, and is meeting with good success. Commencement exercises in both colleges will take place in June."

Southern Cotton and Produce Exchange.

The Richmond (Virginia) State says that Messrs. William O. Ervin and James D. Evans, late of South Carolina, have established a Cotton and Produce Exchange in our city for the purpose of executing orders for future deliveries of cotton in New York and produce in Chicago, which is not only an indication of enterprise, but something that will be a great convenience to our people and afford them the same advantages offered by the New York and Chicago brokers, as they make contracts at prices quoted on their bulletin boards and secure themselves and customers by covering immediately through the New York and Chicago Exchanges, thereby saving their customers the expense of telegraphing and enabling them to do business with greater dispatch. No contract can be made for less than the minimum amount prescribed by the New York and Chicago Exchanges, hence they are enabled to cover in every instance, and no risk is carried by them. These young men have come here well recommended by prominent men in a position to know their character and financial standing, and they will doubtless receive a liberal patronage by the people of Richmond and elsewhere.

Protecting the Ballot Box.

SOME FRIENDLY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. BREWSTER AND A DEMOCRAT.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following letter was written by Attorney General Brewster to Dallas Sanders, Assistant District Attorney of the United States at Charleston, S. C.:

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1882.

My Dear Mr. Sanders:

I have just received a short note from you, together with a passage out from a South Carolina paper. It was my intention to day to have written to you. I have the most delightful reports about you, and they have given satisfaction to everybody here. I knew you would suit these people, and the purpose I had in sending you to South Carolina, for your sense of honor and public duty and the appreciation of the obligations of your profession would lead you to live strictly up to the line of the most rigid requirements of official and professional duty without regard to party; and on the other hand, your own pronounced position as a Democrat would prevent the community in which you now are from questioning the motives of your actions as they are said to have done in a hypercritical and unfair way all who were not of their thinking in politics.

By-the-by, I was upon the point of writing you a letter this very day upon a subject that concerns me very much and I desire you to convey what I now write to Mr. Melton, and read every word I do write. If I were not about to write to you I would write to Mr. Melton himself. An investigation has been recently had here in Washington in the contest between Samuels and Tillman in the House. I send you now forthwith by this mail a printed copy of the proceedings and testimony and argument that was sent to me only yesterday. I desire your attention to it and Mr. Melton's attention to it; and I expressly request you to say to Mr. Melton that it is my determination to have these matters thoroughly investigated and closely pursued. The right of suffrage must be protected, no matter who suffers.

I wish Mr. Melton to be told by you that I expect that he will prosecute forthwith the most important persons who have been concerned in these attempts to defeat honest elections by fraudulent or forcible means. I say the highest and most responsible people are those whom I desire to be first prosecuted and first pursued. There will be no example if merely insignificant persons are taken hold of. Those who stand high in the community and have thus ventured to violate the law and encourage others to do it, are the very persons to be first prosecuted, and, if convicted, punished in a signal way. Two things will begin to change, and the voters will be encouraged to vote according to their convictions, and those who do vote will feel satisfied that their votes have been duly counted and surrender cheerfully to an honest result. I am very much in earnest about this, for I have heard here what I cannot credit, that it is currently said in South Carolina that the only persons who will be prosecuted will be a few insignificant and obscure persons. Such prosecutions I will not consider as being those that justice requires to be instituted and pursued. The criminal Court House should not be used only for the punishment of the obscure. It must not be the poor man's court house. All who violate the law, and especially fundamental law, such as the right of suffrage, must be made to feel the terrors of that law. The abuse of the right of suffrage, such as is charged to have been perpetrated in South Carolina, is a practical treason against the dignity of the people and the fundamental principle of their power, and it must be signally punished.

At this point I have paused and to read my letter. I was about to send it off to you, and as I read it over I saw that through it ran a pretty sharp tone of reprobation of this supposed attempt to pursue the poor and obscure, and to permit the prosperous and important to escape the prosecution that they merited, the prosecution for the offense they were charged with having committed. I see nothing in my letter that ought to be modified, for I am deeply in earnest about all this. You are a Democrat and very properly sympathize with your party, and I talk to you with a little more vigor because you are a Democrat, and also, because we enjoy such close personal and friendly relations. I wish to express my Republican convictions upon this subject; but, irrespective of my Republican convictions, I intend more emphatically to indicate how important all of this is to both sides, that there should be fair play—fair play all around. There is no just judgment of popular will in any election that is controlled or biased by force or fraud, and I do insist that both Democrats and Republicans should have their faces not as flint against any abuses against the free and fair use of the ballot box.

Col. Melton I desire shall read this, and I would write directly to him upon this subject if it were not that it would look like an official admonition, that to a certain extent was prompted by a belief in the rumor that I have before repeated, to wit: that the poor and obscure were to be pursued and the conspicuous and prosperous were to escape the judgment of the law. I would not in any way impeach him, and, therefore, I will not write even a letter in the kindest spirit, that might be construed as giving color to such imputations, for I believe, as the people believe and hope, that he will do his duty. I am with great respect your friend,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.

Under date of March 21 Mr. Sanders replied:

When I reached Columbia last month Judge Melton instructed me in my visits to the various counties to select the strongest cases against the most important and influential men—not to take the little fellows.

You will see by the list enclosed that the men we propose to try are, except from Barnwell County, the managers of election; that is, the election of officers who carry on the election like the judges and inspectors of election in Pennsylvania. Then we have a case from Sumter County against the Board of County Canvassers; they are the men who count the returns from the various precincts of their respective counties and forward it to the Board of State Canvassers.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWSTER'S INDICATION OF OUR WHOLE PEOPLE.

The letter of Attorney General Brewster on the subject of the political prosecutions in South Carolina, published yesterday, is an extraordinary production. Apparently Mr. Brewster has been a faithful reader of Stewart telegrams and is a student of Stewart affidavits. The conclusion that he comes to (officially) is that the South Carolina Democrats are a set of horrid rascals for whom hanging is too good. For their benefit he creates a crime hitherto unknown under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Constitution declares that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Mr. Brewster, however, declares that "the abuse of the right of suffrage, such as is charged to have been perpetrated in South Carolina, is practical TREASON against the dignity of the people. This is truly in the Grant-Sheridan vein. We may well anticipate that, at the next meeting of the cabinet, Mr. Brewster will be assured by his colleagues that "all of us" approve of his course.

What if there have been frauds at elections in South Carolina! Have there not been sickening frauds, by Republicans, in Pennsylvania, Mr. Brewster's State? In his own City of Brotherly Love the elections, under Republican rule, have been a miserable farce. But such an abuse of the right of suffrage is not treason there. Mr. Brewster would not dare to talk in the heroic vein to the election rogues in Philadelphia, in New York, in Boston, but does not hesitate to shake his venerable fist at the honest people of South Carolina. Yet the people whom Mr. Brewster arraigns have the same rights that the people of any other have, and are subject to the very same laws, deeply as the Attorney General may regret it.

The trouble with Mr. Brewster is that he does not realize that the war is over. It is evident that he has made up his mind that every dark and devilish charge leveled against the people of South Carolina is true to the letter. As we are all guilty, where is the need of going to the trouble and expense of a prosecution and trial? We advise Mr. Brewster to send to South Carolina the bravest Sheridan (who is in war what the present Attorney General is in law) and leave him to deal with the South Carolina "banditti" in the way that he proposed to deal with the white people in Louisiana, whom he branded as "banditti" and whom he was anxious to dispose of by drum head court martial. In this fashion, and in no other, can a whole people be indicted as Attorney General Brewster desires.

The people of South Carolina, the Democrats, have no voice in determining who shall and shall not be tried in the United States Courts. It is not their choice, if "wicked insignificant persons," as Mr. Brewster sneeringly calls them, are to be brought from their homes, at this busy season, to confront the birchings who would swear away their freedom. Why does not Mr. Brewster strike higher, if there are any citizens in South Carolina higher than the sturdy yeomanry of the State? There is the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party. In every County there is, likewise, an Executive Committee of the party. The members of these committees are as innocent or as guilty as the citizens who have been picked out. Nay, if wrong has been done anywhere in South Carolina, in the determination to keep the Government pure and respectable for whites and blacks alike, the whole of the white people are responsible. What is done for us, and in our name, is done by us. The cause of the accused Democrats is the cause of the white people of South Carolina. Mr. Brewster makes it so, and we take him at his word.

We want and we need no mercy, no consideration. Justice we shall have. Our hope is that the District Attorney will arrest and bring to trial hundreds of citizens from every part of the State. Whether they are guilty or not is of no consequence, as Mr. Brewster's doctrine is that every South Carolinian is guilty until he is proved to be innocent. Not, however, the accused citizens of South Carolina, but the laws of the United States, Republican institutions will be on trial! Then we can meet Mr. Brewster on equal ground, defending, against him and his subordinates, the right of our people to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury under the laws he counts and the Constitution he ignores.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Perils of the Deep.

The world renowned swimmer, Capt. Paul Boyton, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent at the sea-house, related the following incidents in his experience:

Reporter—"Captain Boyton, you must have seen a large part of the world?"

Capt. Boyton—"Yes sir, by the aid of my Rubber Life Saving Dress I have traveled over 10,000 miles on the rivers of America and Europe; have also been presented to the crowned heads of England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Spain and Portugal, and have in my possession forty-two medals and decorations; I have three times received the order of knighthood, and been elected honorary member of committees, clubs, orders and societies."

Reporter—"Were your various trips accompanied by much danger?"

Capt. Boyton—"That depends upon what you may call dangerous. During my trip down the river Tagus, in Spain, I had to 'shoot' one hundred and two waterfalls, the highest being about eighty-five feet, and innumerable rapids. Crossing the Straits of Messina, I was three days and nights fighting with sharks; and coming down the Sarnia river in France, I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled hunt-man. Although all this was not very pleasant and might be termed dangerous I fear nothing more on my trip than intense cold; for as long as my limbs are free and easy and not cramped or benumbed, I am all right. Of late I carry a stock of St. Jacobs Oil in my little boat (the Captain calls it 'Baby Mine') and has stored therein signal rockets, thermometer, compass, provisions, etc.) and I have been thoroughly with the article and its action on the muscles is wonderful. From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this Great German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with rheumatism for years; by my advice they tried the Oil and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact, I would not attempt a trip without it."

The Captain became very enthusiastic on the subject of St. Jacobs Oil and we left

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him citing instances of the curative qualities of the Great German Remedy to a party around him.

Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken on "Free Trade."

PORT MADISON, S. C., March 27, 1882.

EDITORS COURIER: I have read with quite as much attention as it deserves the speech of Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken in Congress on free trade. Mr. Aiken may have some friends who think he is a statesman, but the country at large regard him as a demagogue to whom a salary is quite as much of a consideration as a principle. His hobby is "free trade," and what he has to say about it has often been better stated by able men. It is therefore nothing new; but as it is a question that is of vital importance to the people of South Carolina and of the whole South, it cannot be too thoroughly discussed, and you newspaper men would render the State a service to keep your readers well informed upon the question and bring it to their attention in all its bearings.

Now, if there is a State in the Union or a spot on earth that at the present moment enjoys absolute and unlimited "free trade," that place is South Carolina. Here the working and effect of the system can be plainly seen and clearly studied. We have it in both theory and practice. Its effect and bearing on every industry can be clearly traced, and as it has been but a few years since she enjoyed or was cursed with a large degree of protection, the opportunity for comparing the two systems is plainly within the memory of the most of your readers.

"Buy where you can buy cheapest," is the motto of the free trader. Well, we are doing that. We are buying our bacon and flour and corn at the West, our clothing, hats and shoes at the North, and everything that we eat, wear or consume we buy far away simply because we can buy them cheaper than we can produce them at home. At the present time we produce absolutely nothing but cotton, and only that because there is nobody else to produce it any cheaper. We are in the enjoyment of absolute "free trade," and under it the Western man makes our wagons, plows, furniture, steam engines, threshing machines and almost every article of wood or iron that we use, and then finds time to raise our bacon, wheat and corn. The Northern men furnishes the balance of our wants. Go in any store and look around you; can you put your hand on a single article they have not produced or name a single article, not affected by climate, that we need or consume, that they cannot produce cheaper or better than we can? This is not wholly our fault. We have simply taken advantage of the privilege of "buying where we can buy cheapest," and the Western and Northern men have grown rich by our purchases and they have ruined every local industry and stifled every effort to produce these things at home.

The construction of railroads and cheap freight rates have made this thing possible. In fact without legislation or consulting the wishes of the people it has brought "free trade" with all the name implies to our doors. Having tried it would it not be well to ask, "Is it a good thing?" Does any native of South Carolina take any special pride in the fact that all his fine wagons and engines and machines are made by other people? That his meat and bread are raised by other hands? That to him and his neighbors is left the poor privilege of raising cotton at ten cents a pound to pay for all the things he may need or want? He must raise cotton or emigrate. That is the only choice he has. He might like ever so much and be well fitted to build steam engines, saw mills, or pursue some manufacturing industry, but "free trade" says no, we can buy these things cheaper elsewhere, and that is the policy of our people.

It is but a few years since that manufacturing had some slight protection in South Carolina. Railroads were few, freights were high and the foreign product was in some degree barred out. There were small manufacturing establishments scattered over the country that produced the furniture, the plows and wagons and other tools needed by the people. The money now sent elsewhere for these things was then kept at home. Diversified employment was given to many persons and there was some other opportunity and employment except the eternal cotton, but the "free trade" has driven all this from among us. A wagon shop in Greenville a few years since used to build five hundred farm wagons a year and now their principal business consists in repairing the Western wagons, with which the land is filled. I hear much talk about manufacturing industries being built up among us, but I do not see them. A furniture factory was recently built in Greenville, but it stands idle simply because the Cincinnati manufacturer can undersell him at his own door. A little protection to this industry might have given employment to many people. Not less than three thousand people are engaged in other States in making the furniture we buy every year. Would it not be a good thing to give employment to that many people at home? We send thirty millions of dollars each year to the North and West to pay for things we ought to produce at home. But the policy of free trade forbids this. We consider it a great wrong to encourage a home industry. We prefer to pay our money to strangers rather than our neighbors. We may dislike the Yankee and think very ill things of him, but we beg him to take our money which he has worked so hard for, because it is "free trade." Well, free trade has built up great industries at the North and West to supply the South with all its needs, and when it has stripped us of what little we have left, we will begin to appreciate its benefits—to other people.

G. J. GREENE.

"A Trip to Georgia."

OAKWAY, S. C., March 25, 1882.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As I promised last week to give you an account of a Sabbath spent in Atlanta, I will begin by saying that I visited several church buildings in the early part of the 5th day of this instant, before going to preaching. The church buildings are very large and commodious and are well attended, often filled to overflowing, although I was told that not more than one half of the people in the city attend preaching. I went to Trinity Church (of the Methodist E. South) at 11 A. M. and heard Dr. Kendall preach in a solid, earnest and simple manner, on the necessity of a revival of religion. At 2 P. M. I attended the mass meeting of the Juvenile Good Templars. The hall was packed with people. The children who performed their part of the ceremonies did it well and enlisted great attention from the audience, engaging their sympathies and co-operation in the great work of reforming the drunkard and saving his family from want and disgrace to some extent. The great champion of the temperance work, Mr. Thrower, and his wife as zealous as he is, meets the approval of many thinking men and women in Atlanta, also in other parts of the State. At night I attended the Protestant Methodist Church and heard Rev. Mrs. Oliver preach an excellent sermon. She is well educated and speaks in earnest and with much power. The great church privileges of Atlanta are grand. The street cars go from early morn until 10 P. M. every day. The poor mules and constant drivers look like they would be the better of rest on Sundays. The drug stores are open all day on Sundays. The streets on Sundays are crowded nearly as much as on weekdays. So goes the world. Sunday night at 12 M. I got aboard of train on Central Railroad for Sun Hill via Macon, J. B. S.

WORKINGMEN—Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Well Said.

THE KEOWEE COURIER has this short but timely admonition: "It is the duty of every good man to inspect the moral conduct of the man who is offered as a legislator at our elections. If the people wish for good laws they may have them by electing good men."

Let the press generally take up this subject and urge the people to select men of moral integrity for every position in the land, and we will have good men in office, the laws will be enforced and the schemes and plans of rings and office seekers will come to naught.—*Christian Neighbor.*

[Chicago Tribune.] Mr. Ira Brown, the enterprising real estate man, states that he could and would pay a good word for the St. Jacobs Oil, which had cured him of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism that all other treatments had failed even to allay.

New Advertisements.

Homestead Exemption

NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. Ary Cobb, widow of John B. Cobb, deceased, has made application to me to appraise and set off for the benefit of herself and her minor children a homestead in the real and personal estate of her said deceased husband on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1882.

RICHARD LEWIS,

Master Oconee county, S. C.

March 30, 1882. 19-5t

NOTICE OF Final Settlement

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to Richard Lewis, Esq., Judge of Probate for Oconee county, for leave to make a final settlement of the estate of Jesse Gibson, deceased, in the Court of Probate, at Walhalla Court House, South Carolina, on Friday, the 5th day of May, 1882, and that thereupon letters dismisory do issue to him. Creditors and the heirs at-law of said deceased will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

March 30, 1882.

WM. S. GLENN,

Administrator. 19-4t

BRIDGE TO LET.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, WALHALLA, S. C., March 20, 1882.

THE undersigned County Commissioners of Oconee County will be present at the bridge over Little River, at or near A. B. Grant's residence, for the purpose of letting to the lowest responsible bidder the rebuilding of that bridge, at 10 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 8th day of April next. Specifications for the bridge will be shown at that day.

Witness our hands and seals March 20, 1882.

J. S. M. NICHOLSON,

M. W. MOSS,

JOHN B. STEELE,

County Commissioners Oconee county.

Test—J. S. VERNER, Clerk. March 23, 1882. 18-8t